United Nations A/ES-10/L.19

General Assembly

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

The General Assembly,

Recalling its relevant resolutions, including resolutions of the tenth emergency special session,

Reaffirming Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 446 (1979), 1322 (2000), 1397 (2002), 1402 (2002), 1403 (2002), 1405 (2002), 1435 (2002), 1515 (2003) and 1544 (2004),

Reaffirming also the applicable rules and principles of international law, including humanitarian and human rights laws, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Expressing grave concern at the continued deterioration of the situation on the ground in the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel since 1967 during the recent period, particularly as a result of the indiscriminate and disproportionate use of force by Israel, the occupying Power, which has caused extensive loss of civilian Palestinian life and injuries, including among children and women,

Condemning the military assaults being carried out by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Gaza Strip, which have caused loss of life and extensive destruction of Palestinian property and vital infrastructure,

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

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Condemning in particular the killing of many Palestinian civilians, including children and women, by Israel, the occupying Power, that took place in Beit Hanoun on 8 November 2006,

Emphasizing the importance of the safety and well-being of all civilians and condemning all attacks against civilians on both sides,

1. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to immediately cease its military assaults against the Palestinian civilian population in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and to immediately withdraw its forces from within the Gaza Strip to positions held prior to 28 June 2006;

2. *Demands* the immediate cessation of military incursions and all acts of violence, terror, provocation, incitement and destruction between the Israeli and Palestinian sides, including extrajudicial executions, bombardment against Palestinian civilian areas, air raids and firing of rockets, as was agreed in the Sharm el-Sheikh understandings of 8 February 2005;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to establish a fact-finding mission on the attack that took place in Beit Hanoun on 8 November 2006 and to report thereon to the General Assembly within thirty days;

4. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to scrupulously abide by its obligations and responsibilities under the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

5. *Emphasizes* the need to preserve Palestinian institutions, infrastructure and properties;

6. *Expresses grave concern* about the dire humanitarian situation of the Palestinian people, and calls for the provision of emergency assistance to them;

7. *Emphasizes* the urgency of ensuring that medical and humanitarian organizations are granted unhindered access to the Palestinian civilian population at all times and of allowing the severely injured a speedy exit outside the Occupied Palestinian Territory for needed treatment;

8. *Calls upon* the international community, including the Quartet, to take immediate steps to stabilize the situation and restart the peace process, including through the establishment of an international mechanism for the protection of civilian populations;

9. *Calls upon* the parties, with the support of the international community, to take immediate steps, including confidence-building measures, towards the objective of resuming peace negotiations;

10. *Stresses* the importance of and the need to achieve a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973), 1397 (2002) and 1515 (2003), the Madrid terms of reference, the principle of land for peace, the Arab

Peace Initiative adopted by the League of Arab States at its fourteenth session, held in Beirut on 27 and 28 March 2002,[2] and the road map;[3]

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the present resolution in a timely manner;

12. *Decides* to adjourn the tenth emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the General Assembly at its most recent session to resume its meeting upon request from Member States.

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[2] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[3] S/2003/529, annex.

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Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mali, Myanmar, Namibia, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Zimbabwe

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Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Zimbabwe and Palestine: draft resolution

Establishment of the United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the rules and principles of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law,

Reaffirming the permanent responsibility of the United Nations towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects in a satisfactory manner on the basis of international legitimacy,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council,

Recalling also its relevant resolutions, including the resolutions of its tenth emergency special session on illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory,

Recalling the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[1] and recalling in particular the Court's reply to the question put forth by the General Assembly in resolution ES-10/14 of 8 December 2003, as set forth in the *dispositif* of the advisory opinion,[2]

[1] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1.
[2] Ibid., para. 163.

Recalling in this regard the Court's determination that, inter alia, "Israel is under an obligation to make reparation for all damage caused by the construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem",

Reaffirming its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 entitled "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, including in and around East Jerusalem",

Recalling the request made in resolution ES-10/15 for the Secretary-General to establish a register of damage caused to all natural or legal persons concerned in connection with paragraphs 152 and 153 of the advisory opinion,

Noting in this connection the Court's conclusion whereby, inter alia:

> Israel is accordingly under an obligation to return the land, orchards, olive groves and other immovable property seized from any natural or legal person for purposes of construction of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In the event that such restitution should prove to be materially impossible, Israel has an obligation to compensate the persons in question for the damage suffered. The Court considers that Israel also has an obligation to compensate, in accordance with the applicable rules of international law, all natural or legal persons having suffered any form of material damage as a result of the wall's construction,[3]

Deploring the continuing unlawful construction by Israel, the occupying Power, of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in total disregard of the advisory opinion of 9 July 2004 and of resolution ES-10/15 and in breach of the applicable rules and principles of international law,

Expressing grave concern over the continuing and mounting loss, damage and suffering being inflicted upon the Palestinian people by Israel, the occupying Power, as a result of the unlawful construction of the wall and its associated regime,

Recognizing the necessity of accurately documenting and assessing the damage caused by the construction of the wall for the purpose of fulfilling the obligation to make the above-mentioned reparations, including restitution and compensation, in accordance with the rules and principles of international law,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General of 17 October 2006 pursuant to General Assembly resolution ES-10/15,[4]

1. *Reaffirms* its resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 entitled "Advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*, including in and around East Jerusalem", and reiterates the demands made therein, including, inter alia, the demand that Israel, the occupying Power, comply with its legal obligations as mentioned in the advisory opinion;

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[3] Ibid., para. 153.

[4] A/ES-10/361.

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;[4]

3. *Establishes* the United Nations Register of Damage caused by the Construction of the Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, hereinafter referred to as the Register of Damage, to serve as a comprehensive record, in documentary form, of the damage caused to all natural and legal persons concerned as a result of the construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem;

4. *Decides* to set up an office of the Register of Damage, which will be:

(a) Responsible for the establishment and comprehensive maintenance of the Register of Damage;

(b) Composed of a three-member Board and a secretariat, headed by an Executive Director and consisting of substantive, administrative and technical support staff;

(c) A subsidiary organ of the General Assembly operating under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General;

(d) Established at the site of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to nominate the candidates for the three-member Board of the office of the Register of Damage, according to the selection criteria set out in the report mentioned in paragraph 2 above and at the earliest practicable date, and to submit their candidatures to the General Assembly for its approval within three months;

6. *Decides* that the responsibilities assumed by the Board of the office of the Register of Damage shall be as follows:

(a) The Board shall have overall responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of the Register of Damage;

(b) The Board shall establish the rules and regulations governing the work of the office of the Register of Damage;

(c) The Board shall determine the eligibility criteria on the basis of prima facie evidence where title is concerned and bearing in mind that all claims should be eligible for submission regardless of the residency status of the claimants;

(d) The Board shall, guided by the relevant findings of the advisory opinion, general principles of international law and principles of due process of law, also determine the criteria of damage and the procedure for the registration of damage claims, including, inter alia, documentation of the fact and type of damage or loss caused, verification, and an assessment of value of the damage or loss caused, taking into account, where applicable, appreciation;

(e) The Board, on the recommendation of the Executive Director, shall have the ultimate authority in determining the inclusion of damage claims in the Register of Damage;

(f) The Board shall meet at least four times each year at the office of the Register of Damage to determine which claims should be included in the Register of

Damage, based on the established objective criteria defined in the rules and regulations;

(g) The Board shall engage, periodically and as deemed necessary, the expertise of technical specialists in relevant fields, including, inter alia, agriculture, land law, topography and assessment and compensation, to assist it in establishing and maintaining the Register of Damage;

(h) The Board shall render progress reports periodically to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to appoint, at the earliest practicable date, the Executive Director of the office of the Register of Damage, who shall:

(a) Have responsibility for overseeing and administrating the work of the secretariat of the office of the Register of Damage;

(b) Be responsible for forwarding all damage claims to the Board for its approval for inclusion in the Register of Damage and serve in an advisory capacity to the Board in this regard;

8. *Decides* that the secretariat of the office of the Register of Damage shall provide substantive, technical and administrative support for the establishment and maintenance of the Register of Damage by undertaking, inter alia, the following functions:

(a) Designing the format of the damage claims;

(b) Administering a public awareness programme to inform the Palestinian public about the possibility of and the requirements for filing a damage claim for registration, including an extensive community outreach programme to explain the purpose of the Register of Damage and provide guidance on how to fill out and submit the claim forms;

(c) Receiving and processing all damage claims, including by undertaking a process of verifying and assessing the damages or loss caused by the construction of the wall, for registration in the Register of Damage;

(d) Submitting all processed damage claims through the Executive Director to the Board for inclusion in the Register of Damage;

(e) Aggregating and maintaining the records of damage claims approved by the Board, including both hard copies of the claims and their electronic version, which shall be maintained at the office of the Register of Damage;

(f) Providing legal advice regarding the operations of the office of the Register of Damage and the submitted claims;

9. *Resolves* that the Register of Damage shall remain open for registration for the duration of existence of the wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem;

10. *Also resolves* that the office of the Register of Damage shall remain active for the duration of the process of registration and shall carry out the specific functions and directives recommended by the Secretary-General in his report, as set out in the present resolution, and such additional functions as may be deemed appropriate by the Board or requested by the General Assembly;

11. *Calls for* the establishment and operation of the office of the Register of Damage and the establishment of the Register of Damage itself within six months of the adoption of the present resolution and the immediate undertaking thereafter of the process of registration of damage claims;

12. *Instructs* the office of the Register of Damage, immediately upon its establishment, to seek the cooperation of the concerned Governments and authorities so as to facilitate its work in connection with the collection, submission and processing of damage claims in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

13. *Calls upon* the Government of Israel and the Palestinian Authority and relevant Palestinian institutions to cooperate with the office of the Register of Damage;

14. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to instruct the United Nations agencies and offices present on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including, inter alia, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Office of the United Nations Special Coordinator for the Middle East Peace Process, to lend their support and expertise to the office of the Register of Damage, upon its request, so as to facilitate its work;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the necessary staff and facilities and to make appropriate arrangements to provide the necessary funds required to carry out the terms of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to adjourn the tenth emergency special session temporarily and to authorize the President of the General Assembly at its most recent session to resume the meeting of the special session upon request from Member States.